DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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THE COMMERCIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Valuable Books at Auction.
Mr. Pratt's fine assortment will be sold this day, at McGowin's Auction Rooms.

Just the Thing.
For chapped hands and face. Maynard's Camphor Ice with Glycerine.

Swiss Paptine.
For sale, at 47 Market street, Thos. F. Phillips, and

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.
Sentinel sulphite of Lime,
Sentinel sulphite of Lime,
Sentinel sulphite of Lime,
Sentinel sulphite of Lime,
One package of any of these ingredients, dissolved in a gallon of cider, will keep one barrel perfectly sweet and sparkling all the year round. Sold wholesale and retail by McClelland & McCandless, Druggists, 52 Market street, corner of Diamond.

Go to the Broadway Exchange
And get some steamed oysters. Opposite Postoffice.

Chinchilla Cloths.
Full stock and colors, at T. F. Phillips, 47 Market street, and

Keep Your Clothing New.
By getting a nice brush at Gilmore's, 108 Wood street. Cheapest place in the city.

Country Merchants
Save money every day by purchasing their goods at Mellor, Bayne & McKennon's Drug Store, 55 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

Blankets.
Country and Eastern made at 47 Market st. Thos. F. Phillips, and

Meet me at the Broadway Exchange
Opposite the Postoffice, I want to get some steamed oysters—any place in the city to get them.

Maynard's Camphor Ice with Glycerine
For sale by all druggists.

Blankets and Flannels.
Fine assortment, very low. Bates & Bell.

Velvets and Cloth
For Cloaks and Dresses. Bates & Bell.

Dress Goods for Winter.
Elegant stock. Bates & Bell.

Ladies' Underwear, a
All kinds. Bates & Bell.

Breakfast Sacks.
Alpacha, Waterproof, Velveteen, &c., at Bates & Bell's.

Mantles and Cloaks.
Large assortment at Bates & Bell's.

Clothing Cloths.
New colors at Bates & Bell's.

Balmorals and Corsets.
Large variety. Bates & Bell.

Cloak Trimmings.
Large variety. Bates & Bell.

Superior Crackers.
Oyster, Water, Butter and Sweet Crackers, Cracker Meal and Lemon Biscuit, for sale by the grocers. Bakery, No. 91 Liberty street, S. S. Marvin.

Oh, What a Rash—See Thig.
Only place in the city to get those steamed oysters, Walter's (not Baltimore), also, stall opposite to every one else. Walter's Stall, Broadway Exchange, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

Shawls,
Long and square at Thos. F. Phillips, and

Felt Skirts.
The latest invention at reduced prices, at Market street, Thos. F. Phillips, and

Dress Goods.
Full assortment of dress goods at 47 Market street, Thos. F. Phillips, and

Oil Sardine Sardines
Those desiring canned sardines that you can get at the Broadway Exchange, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

The Orange Revenue Stamping Brand.
Now patent, for distillers and cigar makers, under the new law, with changeable figures and figures, and changeable months, made of copper, iron and composition metals. The best and cheapest in the market; accurate, durable and neat. Stamps of all sizes and patterns; orders promptly furnished by Weaver & Co., No. 9 Duquesne Way.

The Cheapest Place
For China, glass and queensware,
For fine French wash, very beautiful,
For silver-plated ware,
For table cutlery of best quality,
For lamps, Bohemia ornaments,
For all housekeeping articles is at H. E. Hood & Co.'s, 55 Wood street.

Winter Goods.
Superior stock of Cloaks at 47 Market street, at very low prices. Dress Goods and wool suits reasonable and desirable. Call at first counter.
Fine white hood just unbrowned.
Good heavy underskirts and drawers at 50 cents.
Blankets, shawls, flannels, a full line.

The Daily Commercial.

Circulation Monopoly.

Grand Duke Michael, the late King of Gush, who has just died, was born about 100, and succeeded his father, Ferdinand the Imbecile, by right of his being the eldest son of the latter. He was, however, so unable by one of the most humiliating diseases to fill properly the position, devoting a large portion of his time to studying low and doubtful languages. He acquired a smattering of Chinese, Hindostanee, spoke English with great fluency, and was a member of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain. Upon the death of his father, in 1850, this circumstance saved the throne. Discarding the more ancient and honorable title of Grand Duke, assumed by his predecessors, he styled himself Imperial Majesty, and immediately instituted among subjects, among which it must be remembered that the public journals between the capital and Washington Monument be put under one man's charge and improved as a whole; that the management be completed by Congress; that Pennsylvania avenue be repaved either with Belgian or Nicolson pavement, that the offices east of the Treasury building be set back so as to give room for a handsome and appropriate front to that department; that the Washington canal be either dimmed out or it can be used as a canal or arched over so that it can be used as a sewer; that Center Market be removed from Pennsylvania avenue; that the White House be kept in repair and ornamented as becoming that which is the official residence of the President of the United States, after that for the queen of Great Britain, and for the King of Saxony. The first time this was done a gentleman interrupted the services with the exclamation, "I thought it was a fire," and rushed out. To the other days persons left the building when the sermon was read. The clergyman adhered to this practice, and considerable animosity was aroused against him. At length a portion of the congregation, a neighbor, a Clairvoyant Advocate, in which he says his office has again been doubled, and this time entirely ruined, so that he is only able, through the courtesy and assistance of his neighbor, to publish the sapient remarks of early a day as possible.

LONDON, November 18.—The *Morning Herald* to-day says whatever sentence the ministry may meet hereafter, the verdict was not against them yesterday. On the contrary, the party now in power has been able to command the Government for two years, though in minority, and it is now less in a minority than before. The Conservative gains more than counterbalance the Conservative losses. London city, which is entitled to four members of Parliament, has so far elected three of four of the Liberal candidates. Richard Ruggally, Conservative, is defeated in Hertford. Later returns show that Edmund Beals, Liberal, candidate for the Dower Hamlets, has been defeated.

LONDON, November 18, Midnight.—All the returns received up to this hour show that the Liberals have so far elected 28 members, gaining 6 seats, and the Conservatives have elected 25 members and a gain of 5. Sir Daniel Gooch, Conservative, has been returned from Cheltenham. Lord Stanley, present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is elected from Lynn. Chelsea returns two Liberals, Sir H. Hoare and M. H. Isike. Southampton returns two Conservatives, Messrs. Russell Guerney and P. M. Hoare. Dublin University

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1868.

Governor Geary has issued his proclamation announcing the election of Congressmen in this State. In the Twenty-first District, composed of the counties of Fayette, Indiana and Westmoreland, he says no such returns of the election have been received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as would, under the election laws of the State, authorize him to proclaim the name of any person as having been returned duly elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States for that District. The respondents to the contest of Frederick F. Faust, as to the legality of holding, who is the properly elected Congressman, Governor Geary or Fenerin, has thus been thrown upon the members of the Forty-first Congress.

A. P. Terrone, Esq., recently appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Western District of Pennsylvania, held the office of Assessor for the Eighth (Berks) District, from its creation until after the Broad and Butter Convention in Philadelphia, in 1866, when he was removed because he would not support Andrew Johnson. He is a gentleman of sterling integrity and ability, and will make a good officer. The duty of every Supervisor is to see that all laws and regulations relating to the collection of internal revenue taxes are faithfully executed and compelled with; he aid in the prevention, detection and punishment of frauds, and to exam ine into the efficiency and conduct of all officers of internal revenue within his district. To accomplish fully the objects of Congress, competent, honest and active men must be appointed Supervisors. With such men a vast amount of money may be saved to the country, and Supervisors of a different character, the new law will only add to the public expense, without accomplishing any advantageous result.

Since the Republican leaders have refused upon the discussion or withdrawal of the civil service, the leading Democratic journals have also turned their attention to the subject. This promises well for the future. It exhibits a disposition on the part of the Democracy to crush the elements of bribery and corruption. The history of the past, and especially the workings of the various departments under party (Democratic) administration warrant the belief that nobody knows better than the Democracy where the root of the evil is to be found. For nearly forty years they controlled the Government. During all that time they never made a move towards the reformation of the abuses that grew out of the original system of rotation in office. First, they retained competent and reliable men out of office simply to make room for the friends of unscrupulous partisans. Then they conceived the idea of rotating certain collectors of the party out of one office into another. The history of the Democratic administration, from the hour General Jackson first took his seat, down to the close of Buchanan's administration, proves that party loyalty and expediency, not principle, governed the appointments. Up to the time Jackson occupied the Presidential chair, the incumbent acknowledged the responsibility imposed by the magnitude of his responsibility. From that time forward merit and capability were scarcely thought of. The Government patronage was inflicted upon men notoriously incompetent. An arbitrary rule was established, namely: that party leaders, and whippers in of whatever grade should absorb the offices from the lowest to the highest, to the exclusion of honesty, independence and integrity.

Now that the Republicans propose to reform the gross abuses of our civil service, it is remarkable that the defeated should receive such signal encouragement from those who, when they had the opportunity, refused to avail themselves of it.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

A late number of the Galveston Civilian contains the following announcement:

> Although it may be a matter of surprise to many that the African slave trade should be revived at this late day, and in the face of the most stringent laws against it, yet we have it from those who are deeply engaged in the good cause and have had a hand in the business, that the firm as stated in the card, together with others, are now engaged in the work of importation, and expect to have a full cargo of Africans in Galveston in the course of a few months. They have the money and the means to do the work, and we have no doubt they will succeed in their enterprise. We are informed that the firm are already in possession of a number of vessels, and that they will be employed in the trade. We are glad to see this move, as we have long been of the opinion that the introduction of African labor into Texas was the only means of developing the vast resources of the State. We have no doubt that the introduction of African labor into Texas will be the means of saving the country from the ruin that is now staring it in the face. We are informed that the firm intend to import a large number of slaves from Africa, and that they will be sold at reasonable prices. We hope that the enterprise may be successful, and that the firm may realize a handsome profit on their investment.

If the late rebellion settled anything, it certainly put an end to slavery, and well in every species of traffic in human flesh. From the most ultra pro-slavery rebels have been frank enough to admit this fact. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the Galveston editor should be perfect his announcement by the remark that the receipt of "a consignment of coolies," by a business firm of that city, might "be a matter of surprise" to some of his readers. It is still more surprising that they should have been received as "ordinary bills of lading," and "regarded by the firm as simple merchandise, to be sold for freight and charges." It is not explained how the firm became the consignees of such a remarkable cargo, although the editor is doubtless familiar with the circumstances. In fact, we should judge him to be a party in interest, since he uses his paper to help the "excitement" of these unfortunate creatures. Two-thirds of them are females, and one at least "very beautiful." Should the auction sale take place, the bidding on the beautiful coolie will doubtless be very spirited among the chivalry in the vicinity of Galveston. The editor states that this invoice is the first of the kind ever received in Texas, and adds—"what the result of it will be remains to be seen." This is evidently an experiment to test the temper of the people and the forbearance of the government. As it is the first attempt to re-open the slave trade, under pretext of importing coolies from China, so it should be the last, and "the result of it" should be that every person connected with it should be arrested and punished. This importation has all the characteristics of the worst form of slave trade, being a felonious crime, as well as a national disgrace, calls for prompt and condign punishment.

The Philadelphia Gazette in referring to this matter, uses the following language:

> Fortunately the Constitutional amendments and legislation of Congress have rendered it impossible that the system of slavery should be revived in the United States, but the recent importation of Chinese coolies into Texas, and the avowed intention of the importers to sell them as slaves, is a matter which should receive the attention of the Federal authorities. The Chinese coolie is not a slave, but he is bound to his master for a term of years, and is subject to the most cruel punishment if he attempts to escape from his service. The system is a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century, and it is to be hoped that the Federal authorities will take prompt measures to suppress it.

CONDITION OF SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

The report of Gen. Thomas, regarding affairs in the Department of the Cumberland, a synopsis of which was telegraphed specially to our paper of yesterday, fully corroborates the accounts which we have had, from time to time, in reference to the violations of law and the insecurity of life and property in that department. It is a matter of great regret that this officer should be compelled to say that the state of society there has not at all improved, and in some sections is much worse. Those who have been led to believe that the outrages committed in that part of the country resulted mainly from a spirit of desperation, engendered by poverty and deprivation, and not from hostility to the Government and those who are disposed to support the laws, will be sadly disappointed when they read that "good crops and increased prosperity seem to have caused more active exhibitions of a spirit of lawlessness." There is no escaping the conclusion that the spirit of the rebellion still animates a large portion of the Southern people, and that, if not promptly checked by the strong arm of the national government, will increase with their opportunities to repine and defy the laws. Even now it is "with very great difficulty that justice can be obtained for loyal men even in the United States Courts." Sooner or later, Gen. Thomas in his official report to Gen. Grant. Shall we not reasonably expect that the Federal chief will take early and decisive measures to suppress the spirit of defiance manifested in the South, protect loyal citizens from outrage and assassination, and teach rebels that they cannot set the lawful defiance and escape punishment? Double-dyed traitors in arms now engaging the active attention of President Grant, and the people of the South, who have stood true to the Union and supported the flag under the most dangerous and trying circumstances, will soon be defeated from their organizations and permitted to exercise all the rights of American citizens. The reign of terror and anarchy will cease with the rule of Andrew Johnson, and the era of law, order, peace and protection will begin with the administration of General Grant.

Texas can be no doubt of the fact that a movement is on foot for the annexation of Cuba to the United States. Concerning the magnitude of the movement, and the means in the possession of those engaged in it, we have no positive information. As a matter of course, no importance can be attached to the assertions made by the men who are at the head of the movement. The experience of the past proves the utter unreliability of these statements. When Currencism and Lecrin embarked in their disastrous enterprise, their followers were led to believe that all the material and requisite for the success of the adventure was in the hands of the leaders. The result demonstrated the falsity of the latter's pretensions. We allude to this fact now merely to advise our young men in this neighborhood who contemplate a raid upon Cuba to be warned by the fate of Lecrin and his followers.

SMALL NOTES.

In the early days of the Republic, men were best-known by the simple query, "Have you heard the news from Jersey?" Long after the revolution was over, to become a resident, or even something more or less remaining, of late days however, the "news from Jersey" seemed almost always to be the condition of the peach crop or the inexhaustible supply of Jersey mud. This monopoly of fame and news seems to have passed away, and a new comer from Jersey is permitted. All over are turned towards Jersey to-day as they were in the dark hours of the revolution. Now Jersey and the President elect of the united States are inseparably connected in fame, and as the Madison of Fulton, electoral, or electioneering, can claim, and which has been so particularly available to states. Time, consequence of the proximities of a governor and President. The great men of the State have been, surrounded by a part of his loving family, mourning his neighbors and friends, and the whole State, with its population and its wealth, its cities and its villages, its manufactures and its commerce, its fields and its forests, its mines and its quarries, its rivers and its lakes, its ships

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

FOR SALE.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

ALLEGHENY CITY

Park Improvement 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

FOR SALE.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 18, 1868.

Local monetary matters were about the same phase as they have done for several days past. Some of the lesser interests that must be supplied with money at the season of the year, such as that of the grain dealers, &c., will take most of what can be spared, and as the deposit line generally has run quite low, there will be little chance for borrowers, other than regular customers.

The New York stock and bond market was in better feeling to-day, although there is still much apprehension of another bank up. There is, however, a more confident tone prevailing. Financial circles, and an acceptance that a continuance of the present easy money market will cause bonds to advance steadily in price, with less liability to violent fluctuations. Jay Cooke & Co.'s letter received by Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., under date of Tuesday, November 17th, observes that "the financial market is very unsettled, operators being timid in taking stock, shifting principally to government bonds. There seems to be but little selling pressure of stocks, sales being on stock bought cheaper or turned out fearful of a break. Money is excessively easy, but some can tell when the screws may be put on again, as the stock dealers have had and are likely to have everything their own way, and making money easy or tight lies almost entirely with them. To speculate on the future condition of the money market is to us akin to speculation upon the movements of the ecliptic."

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Sales.	Noon.	Even.
6's, '81	110	110	110
6's, '81, reg.	110	110	110
6's, 5-20's	107	107	107
6's, 5-20's, reg.	107	107	107
6's, 5-20's, new	107	107	107
6's, 10's	107	107	107
6's, 10's, reg.	107	107	107
6's, 10's, new	107	107	107
6's, 30's	104	104	104
6's, 30's, reg.	104	104	104
6's, 30's, new	104	104	104

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Buy.	Sell.	Int.	Dec.
6's, 1881				
6's, 1881, reg.				
6's, 5-20's				
6's, 5-20's, reg.				
6's, 5-20's, new				
6's, 10's				
6's, 10's, reg.				
6's, 10's, new				
6's, 30's				
6's, 30's, reg.				
6's, 30's, new				

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing prices of the principal railways shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central				
Erie				
Hudson River				
Reading				
Michigan Southern				
Illinois Central				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne				
Chicago & Rock Island				
Pittsburgh & Connellsville				
Ohio & Mississippi				
Cleveland & Toledo				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				
Canton Co.				
Pacific Mail				
Western Union Tel. Co.				

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 40 Fourth avenue, Upstairs, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Gold, Silver, Coupons, Drafts, Sterling Exchange and Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the brokers in New York. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly executed. No charge for information. Reference to business men in this city.

THE BANKING HOUSE

OF

PH. R. MERTZ,

COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.,

Draws Bills of Exchange Direct on

London,	Frankfort A.-M.,
Dublin,	Leipzig,
Paris,	Bremen,
Berlin,	Hamburg,
Posen,	Stuttgard,
Cassel,	Brunswick,
Basel,	Heilbronn,
St. Gallen,	Triest,

San Francisco,

AND ABOUT 200 OTHER SMALLER PLACES.

Money transmitted at the smallest village Post of Europe in from 5 to 10 days.

Collections made by Bankers or Attorneys all over Europe. Remittances of funds and Patents attended to.

PH. R. MERTZ.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes

For the Use of Travelers, available in over 200 Cities of Europe issued.

DRAFTS, TIME AND SIGHT,

On all the Cities and Towns of Europe at

Reduced Rates.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS, PACIFIC RR. BONDS, GOLD, SILVER, COUPONS, &c., &c.

Bought and Sold. Collections Made on all Parts of the United States and Europe. Stock Deals on New York Exchange.

J. P. STARK & CO., Bankers,

(late Wood and Third streets),

No. 84 FOURTH AVENUE.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 133 ¼.

NEW YORK, November 18—6 P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at call per cent.

STERLING

Quiet at 107 @108.

GOLD

Irregular and unsettled in the morning, but active and excited in the P. M. It opened at 133 ¼, fell to 133 ¼, and closed at 133 ¼. Large amounts were sold for the stock combination. This combination still half a million to buy, and will, it is reported, cause another attempt to corner cash gold.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady. Coupons 6s, 1881, reg., 110 @ 110; coupons, do., 110 @ 110; 5-20s, reg., 107 @ 107; coupons, do., 107 @ 107; 10-40s, reg., 104 @ 104; coupons, do., 104 @ 104.

STATE STOCKS

Quiet. New Tennessee 6s, 69 @ 69; North Carolina, 61 @ 61; Virginia, 62 @ 62.

STOCKS.

In the stock market interest still centers in Erie. There has been great difficulty in getting Erie shares for the delivery on the Gould contract, and the fear that the time stock has been sold short, with a difficulty in borrowing, has caused a sharp rise in Erie, and those here, indicating a close corner which may culminate to-morrow. The rest of the list is dull. The market closed unsettled but very strong.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Chicago & Rock Island				
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne				
Chicago & Northwestern				
Chicago & Northwestern, pref.				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				
Cleveland & Toledo				
Michigan Southern				
Illinois Central				
Cumberland Coal				
New York Central				
Erie				
Hudson River				
Reading				
Adams Express				
United States Express				
Wells, Fargo & Co.				
Canton Co.				
Cumberland Preferred				
Quicksilver				
Quicksilver, pref.				
Pacific Mail				
New York & Erie Sixes				
Ohio & Mississippi Certificates				
Ohio & Mississippi Consols				
Ohio & Mississippi Sevens				
Terre Haute				
Terre Haute, pref.				
Western Union Telegraph				

Sales at the Second Board were as follows: Chicago & Rock Island, 93 @ 93; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 93 @ 93; Chicago & Northwestern, 63 @ 63; Chicago & Northwestern, pref., 82 @ 82; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 87 @ 87; Cleveland & Toledo, 103 @ 103; Michigan Southern, 87 @ 87; Illinois Central, 122 @ 122; Cumberland Coal, 30 @ 30; New York Central, 193 @ 193; Erie, 78 @ 78; Hudson River, 150 @ 150; Reading, 96 @ 96; Adams Express, 69 @ 69; United States Express, 52 @ 52; Wells, Fargo & Co., 70 @ 70; Canton Co., 61 @ 61; Cumberland Preferred, 30 @ 30; Quicksilver, 37 @ 37; Quicksilver, pref., 65 @ 65; Pacific Mail, 125 @ 125; New York & Erie Sixes, 85 @ 85; Ohio & Mississippi Certificates, 30 @ 30; Ohio & Mississippi Consols, 80 @ 80; Ohio & Mississippi Sevens, 90 @ 90; Terre Haute, 15 @ 15; Terre Haute, pref., 40 @ 40; Western Union Telegraph, 36 @ 36.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 18, 1868.

FLOUR—Steady and firm but less active; spring extra $6 50@7 00.

WHEAT—Is heavily and unchanged; sales at 2 07 @ 2 08 closing at 2 08 cash; 2 08 buyer December; 2 09 buyer January; 2 10 buyer February.

CORN—No 1 is fair operations; request at slightly higher rates on Monday, closing at 68; No. 2 quiet and unchanged; sales at 66@66½; rejected 64; new 60@61; seller December; 61 buyer January.

OATS—Firm; sales at 39 @ 39½ cash; 39½ buyer December; 40 buyer January; 41 buyer February.

RYE—Dull and nominal at 1 40 @ 1 41.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal at 1 60 @ 1 65.

PORK—Dull and lower; sales at 20 75 @ 20 80 cash; 20 75 @ 20 80 buyer December; 20 75 @ 20 80 buyer January; 20 75 @ 20 80 buyer February.

LARD—Dull and lower at 12½ @ 12¾ cash; 12½ @ 12¾ buyer December; 12½ @ 12¾ buyer January; 12½ @ 12¾ buyer February.

BULK MEATS—Dull and lower; sales at 9 @ 9½ cash; 9 @ 9½ buyer December; 9 @ 9½ buyer January; 9 @ 9½ buyer February.

WHISKY—Dull and lower at 1 01 @ 1 02.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 2,000 bush; corn, 10,000 bush; oats, 6,000 bush; barley, —; rye, 1,000 bush; pork, 400 bbls; lard, 1,000 pkgs; bulk meats, 1,000,000 lbs; whisky, 200 bbls.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 2,000 bush; corn, 10,000 bush; oats, 6,000 bush; barley, —; rye, 1,000 bush; pork, 400 bbls; lard, 1,000 pkgs; bulk meats, 1,000,000 lbs; whisky, 200 bbls.

TOLEDO MARKET.

TOLEDO, November 18—Flour quiet. Wheat active, but closed at or near the opening prices; sales of 20,000 bush at 2 08 @ 2 09 for No 2 Michigan; 2 07 @ 2 08 for No 2 Toledo; 2 08 @ 2 09 for No 2 Michigan; 2 08 @ 2 09 for No 2 Michigan; 2 08 @ 2 09 for No 2 Michigan

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Furnished daily, by Dilworth & Harrold Jewellers and Opticians, No. 84 Fifth street.

Weather Evening, November 17, 1868.

2 o'c.	
7 o'c.	
10 o'c.	
Barometer	

The manufacturers fulltine enable them to accept in rumming and cleaning glass. Page, Bolmes & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

Various railways have removed a great obstacle to a large portion of the fixed in the country in the Pacific Ocean, Boston, Mason, Iron beds off nothing unfitted for the comfort of their patrons.

Another Way.—The person who had his wife broken by falling through an open hatchway in Allegheny, on Tuesday, was not Attending Parties, an express driver, but a man named Carr, a conveyancer.

Furniture made to order for ornamental glass. Page, Bolmes & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

Patrick Shea P., Pa. W., and C. R. R.—Mr. William S. Haynes, of this city, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.

Home Insurance, if it would insure, must prove itself worthy. Page, Bolmes & Duff' now, as ever, prompt and reliable agents for fire insurance. It speaks for itself.

The Superintendent Wanted.—The work on the Nicolson pavement on that part of Smithfield, or that street, lying between Fourth street and the suspension bridge, is progressing rapidly, and the contractors, Messrs. Hutchinson Pace, assure Building Commissioner Kelly that the pavement will be completed within a month from date.

The affection of those interested in church building is especially invited to the quality of the stained and colored glass manufactured by Page, Bolmes & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

The Burglar.—The burglarious of Benning-ham had a grand jubilee and jollification at Lafayette hall, on Diamond street, on Monday evening. The meeting was kept up until an early hour on Wednesday morning.

An Escaped Officer.—Constable Wilmot, of an early hour on Wednesday morning, captured a runaway horse, after having given the owners a much better run for their money than the animal was. The owner was in a livery stable, where the animal succeeded in getting away.

Tax and of enamelling glass has been brought to perfection by Page, Bolmes & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

The Great Rostrum.—The Reverend Vincent Bourgeois is to be made of St. Louis, on the 29th inst., for the 5th inst., by the United States Marshal, at the residence of Mr. Bernard, in the county prison in the custody of the Sheriff.

Stained glass for churches. Page, Bolmes & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

Discharged.—Policeman Charles Cheever was yesterday discharged from the police force by Chief Muse. Mr. Cheever was appointed from time to time to go there and look an inquest on the body of an unknown named Michael Gilmore, who was found in the Monongahela river, at the foot of Smithfield street, on Friday morning. We are at first inclined to believe that the man was drowned, but subsequent developments have rendered it quite probable that the body was found at an early hour on Wednesday morning. The Coroner will return to-day.

Plate glass or cleanly designed glass for banking houses. Page, Bolmes & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

Wholesale Opening.—The Messrs. Chevalier, of the Broadway Exchange, opposite the Post-office, have received a large and handsome invoice of the latest importations of the season which may now be had at their restaurant. They are ready to accept of large fat oysters, which are now in season, and which, when properly served, Chevalier oysters are quite a luxury, and in the capable office are in great demand. The Messrs. Chevalier are prepared to furnish oysters in the most approved style, and supply them cold and hot there.

Are you fitting up your office? Nothing more appropriate than the enameled glass made by Page, Bolmes & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

The Tax Stamp Mess.—The fog stood across on line of the Pan Handle Railroad track, which acted in a extraordinary manner last night, and was the cause of a great deal of time in the usual manner. A difference exists between the Street Commissioners and the railroad company in regard as to who should repair the road. The railroad company claim that the railroad commissioners have notified the commissioners to repair the road, or they will send the city responsible for all damages which the company may be put to, and which they claim has not been done. It is to be hoped for all time, as it is a nuisance to the public.

Plants or elegant fountains for decorations, with name of firm and number of building, made to order by Page, Bolmes & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

United Safety Insurance Company.

We direct the attention of the public to the statement of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance company of Philadelphia, published elsewhere in a week. This company is a new one indeed, and speaks volumes in favor of its management. The assets of the company are very large, and there is no question about its standing at the head of the list of safe and strong established insurance companies of the country. A. Wadkins, Esq., of Fourth avenue, is the agent for the company in this city, who has no doubt for many years with promptness and liberality.

Dedication of a Masonic Lodge.

The officers of Shiloh Lodge, No. 8, were present in the city, will dedicate the new hall in Hallman Lodge, No. 82, in the Twenty-first ward, at Hoeltzel lodge. In the evening the there will be a meeting of the Lodge in their new hall. The hall is one of the largest and most conveniently arranged in the State. The fraternity is cordially invited to be present at the dedication, and also in the evening. Arrangements having been made to run special trains for the accommodation of the brotherhood who can make it convenient should endeavor to be present.

Enamel stained glass has been equaled in every respect by Page, Bolmes & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

The Dog Nuisance.

For the past few days gaols in considerable quantities has been floating on the Monongahela wharf, and, as usual, the "pullers" running at large throughout our city, find their way to where the grain is piled, feed into it, bear upon the bags, and what grain they do not eat, they scatter and soil. Now, for what? This is all done at the expense of the consignee, and numerous complaints have been made to Wharfmaster Rigby in reference to the matter. Mr. Rigby has issued orders from time to time, but still the work of destruction continues, until, as a last resort, the owner of the boats are ordered, and the dogs will be killed. Many of the grain and every thing on board their boat, having been already been destroyed in the way stated, and the owners of the boats are obliged to they come to claim their property, will find to their sorrow that it would be less expensive for them to have them penned up. Those not claimed within a certain time will be "turned up." The officers of the police force are also on the watch to arresting the dog nuisance, while they have not thought proper to issue any orders to that effect, the matter is exceedingly annoying to the owners of the boats.

Stained glass, plain and colors of stained glass. Page, Bolmes & Duff, No. 6 Wood street.

The Equitable Gas Company.

$20,000 Subscribed—Authority to Increase Stock.

In accordance with a public announcement made some days ago, the subscribers to the stock of the Equitable Gas company, a company empowered to erect a bridge over the Monongahela river, met at the office of Gill & Brother, on Wood street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was well attended and was organized by calling C. Bolmes, Esq., to the chair, appointing Wm. A. Wilkins, Esq., Secretary.

It was announced that subscriptions to the amount of fifteen hundred thousand dollars had already been secured, and that more than enough to complete the work.

No permanent organization was effected, but a committee of five, temporary treasurer selected in the choice of W. C. Bolmes.

The following named gentlemen, Messrs. Bolmes, McConnell, Williams and Shinkle were appointed a committee to procure seals, to procure books, and to make all necessary arrangements for the organization of the company, the same to be reported at a meeting to be held at the office of Gill & Brother, on Saturday, to get ready for business on Monday.

On motion, it was resolved that John W. Richard, Esq., be appointed solicitor for the Bridge Company.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the above committee.

The meeting was very quiet, but very gratifying, and the committee may trust very confidently in the speedy bridge.

Assault with a Pistol—Attempt to Disarm a Soldier Escapes.

Wm. H. Hall, proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, on Smithfield street, made a narrow escape from being shot by a soldier named Frederick Hoffman. It seems that Mr. Hall undertook to eject from one of the parlors in the hotel a man who was sleeping in a chair, and who, to all appearances, seemed to be in a state of intoxication. The sleeper awoke and resisted, after which he left the house, but soon was seen in the room, he awoke the man and requested him to leave the premises. The stranger declined doing so, however, when Mr. Hall put him outside the door and closed his party from the interior leading to the street. Hoffman immediately commenced firing through the door, and while Mr. Hall's back was turned, drew a revolver and levelled it at his head. The pistol was cocked, and in an instant the report was heard, and the ball entered the back of Mr. Hall's head, inflicting a severe wound. Mr. Hall's injuries were studied through the door, and, as soon as he could recover himself, he seized the soldier's arm, and, grappling with him, succeeded in wresting the pistol from his hand. The soldier was arrested and committed to the lock-up, to answer the charge of assault with intent to kill. Mr. Hall's wound is not considered dangerous.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Final Adjournment of the Supreme Court—Opinions Delivered—Other Proceedings.

Supreme Court—Judges Thompson, Sharswood, Read and Williams.

Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, and the following business was transacted:

W. B. Moore, on motion of W. W. Ashmun, Esq., and Hon. Wm. Darlington, on motion of Hon. Thompson, and John W. Taylor, on motion of Hon. D. Large, Esq., were duly qualified and admitted to practice in the courts.

The following cases were argued:

Fowler & Co. vs. Fowler & Co., Allegheny county. Error to Common Pleas. Argued by Hon. Thompson for plaintiff in error, and by D. W. Bell for J. L. Fowler and by Reuben Fowler & Co.

Wainwright vs. Wainwright, Allegheny. Error to Common Pleas. Argued by Hon. Large for plaintiff in error, and by D. W. Bell for J. L. Fowler and by Reuben Fowler & Co.

Judgment affirmed, opinion by Mr. Justice Read.

Lowe's Lane vs. the Commonwealth, Allegheny county. Error and Exception. Judgment affirmed on error for want of assignment of errors, opinion by Mr. Justice Read.

Lowe's Lane vs. the Commonwealth, Allegheny county. Error and Exception. Judgment affirmed on error for want of assignment of errors, opinion by Mr. Justice Read.

Rodger's appeal, Westmoreland county. Argued by Hon. Thompson for appellant, and by Agnew & Ewing for appellee.

The court then adjourned sine die.

Hon. Thompson will hold a court of Nisi Prius, in Philadelphia on the first Monday in January next.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday:

Susan Troy, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Ellen Briggs, was put on trial. Verdict, not guilty, and the defendant was discharged upon the payment of the costs of prosecution.

Thomas Wilson, indicted for entering with intent to commit a felony, on oath of Mary Ann Wilson, was put on trial. Verdict, not guilty, and the accused was discharged upon the payment of the costs of prosecution.

The next case taken up was the commonwealth vs. John Fitzpatrick, indicted for committing assault and battery upon Mary Ann Fitzpatrick, on oath of Mary Ann Fitzpatrick. It was alleged by the prosecutor that the accused had purchased a lot of ground in Allegheny City, and that he had been driven from the court house of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Wagons and Hunger Railway Company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and that the accused had commenced digging a cellar on the premises, and that on the morning of the 26th of April, 1868, she was awakened by the noise of the defendant digging, and that on looking out of the window she saw the defendant digging in the cellar, and that she called to him to desist, as he was trespassing upon her property, and that he refused to desist, and that she then went out and remonstrated with him, when he struck her with a shovel, and knocked her down, and that she was confined to her bed for several days in consequence of the injuries received. The defendant was found guilty of assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and the costs of prosecution.

Thomas Wilson, indicted for entering with intent to commit a felony, on oath of Mary Ann Wilson, was put on trial. Verdict, not guilty, and the accused was discharged upon the payment of the costs of prosecution.

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THE LANE MURDER CASE.

OPINION OF SUPREME COURT.

A NEW TRIAL AWARDED.

It will be remembered that the Lane murder case was taken before the Supreme Court a few weeks ago, by Wm. E. Hazlett, Esq., counsel for the defendant, on a writ of error. The following opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Thompson in regard to the case yesterday:

Louis Lane vs. the Commonwealth. Error to the Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny county.

Opinion of the Court by Thompson, C. J.:

The prisoner, Lewis Lane, was charged and tried at the June term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny county, for the murder of his wife by the administering poison to her, and the question now for our consideration is, whether the court below erred in the portion of the charge to the jury excepted to and assigned for error, which are as follows:

First, the life or death of this man is in your hands; therefore, though he is charged with the crime short of murder of the first degree, or an acquittal of everything.

"If you find him guilty of murder, you must find of the first degree, if not guilty you are to acquit him.

The exception to these portions of the charge is that they were peremptory and took from the jury the consideration of the question of degree in case of a conviction for murder. It was contended that in all trials for murder, by whatever means applied, and in advance the province and duty of the jury to find the degree, and that this was especially the case in the trial of the prisoner, who was charged with the murder of his wife by poison, which was in the nature of an attempt to assassinate, and was, therefore, neither murder of the first degree, nor in the second degree, but was in the nature of murder of the third degree, which the jury had no power to find. It was supposed that the jury could find no other degree of murder than those named in the act, but that they were bound to find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, or not guilty. The act of 1794 divides murder into two degrees, and leaves the question of degree to the jury. It was supposed that this act had been repealed by the act of 1860, which abolished the distinction between principals and accessories before the fact in murder, and made them all principals, and punishable as principals in the first degree, and that the act of 1860 had left no room for the question of degree to be submitted to the jury. But we have no doubt that the act of 1794 is still in force, and that it is the duty of the jury to find the degree in murder and manslaughter, and that the act of 1860 has not changed the law in this respect. Neither the very distinguished counsel who argued the case for the prisoner nor the learned counsel who argued it for the commonwealth, nor the learned judge who delivered the charge to the jury, supposed that the act of 1860 had changed the law in this respect. The question was not raised in the court below, and the learned judge did not, therefore, have the benefit of the argument of counsel upon it